Safety Division 1983

Annual Report

Northwest Territories

85-1966/

*The following is a correction to Page 17.
These figures represent the fiscal year.

PROGRAM REVIEW TO MARCH 1984

YEAR	ELECTRICAL PERMITS ISSUED	ELECTRICIANS REGISTERED	ELECTRICAL INSPECTIONS	ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS	PLAN REVIEW
1980-81	907	122	2064	38	100
1981-82	1280	148	1786	49	113
1982-83	1535	150	2701	10	112
1983-84	1704	179	2452	43	114

BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS

YEAR	REGISTERED	INSPECTED	SERIOUS HAZARDS NOTED	CONDEMED	ENGINEERS' EXAMS	WELDERS EXAMS	DESIGNS REGISTERED
1980-81	3418	913	13	5	28	16	85
1981-82	3411	1628	65	14	98	17	101
1982-83	3103	2007	97	4	52	13	175
1983-84	3210	1523	58	3	84	20	97

85-1966/

1983 proved to be a most interesting and challenging year for Safety Division for among other things this was the year in which construction began on the Norman Wells Pipeline.

A great deal of time and effort was given to ensuring that adequate safety programs were in place for pipeline workers and, quite clearly, progress was made. Planning is now proceeding ready for the next construction phase.

Safety Division staff in the Baffin, Inuvik and Fort Smith regions maintained their programs of safety education, and electrical/mechanical, fire and occupational health and safety inspections. Having staff resident in the regions is quite clearly to the benefit of all concerned and it is a policy which will be maintained.

With the tremendous strides in technology and the increasing complexity of some of the compounds and materials which workers use, Safety Division is faced with the challenge of ensuring that the workers of the N.W.T. are kept fully informed and protected. If we are to succeed in addressing accident and fire safety statistics, it will require the full cooperation of government, private sector management, workers and the general public. I trust all will strive towards the worthy goal of a healthy and safe living and working environment.

Honourable Richard Nerysoo
Minister, Department of
Justice and Public Services

1983 was a year which showed a 12% decrease in industrial accidents as well as a 60% decrease in fatalities. There were 10 fatalities in 1983 and 14 in 1982. Loss time and no loss time also showed a decrease.

Fire deaths decreased from 13 in 1982 to 2 in 1983. While the number of fires has decreased by 7%, the number of fire related injuries has shown a slight increase.

Boiler and pressure vessel inspections increased in 1983. There was a drastic decrease in serious hazards noted on pressure vessels. These serious hazards ranged from no safety controls on boilers to the by-passing of safety controls. The boiler inspectors play a vital role in public safety.

The Gas Protection Ordinance and Regulations were passed, thus bringing gas installations under regulatory control. There are approximately 2500 gas consumers in the N.W.T. and, if the current trend continues, propane dispensing stations are likely to become as common as gasoline dispensing stations.

The Emergency Measures program was transferred to the Department and with it came the added responsibilities of dealing with civil emergencies in the N.W.T. The goals of this section are to ensure that community and regional emergency plans are kept current and to ensure an appropriate level of emergency preparedness for the people of the N.W.T. The chairman of the Territorial Emergency Control Committee is the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department and the Deputy Chairman is the Chief of Safety Division. The emergency staff also included the Emergency Services Coordinator. In 1983 goals set by the division brought safety awareness to a higher priority.

I am pleased to report that in all areas of safety there was a significant decrease in accidents, fires, and hazardous situations noted. At the same time there was an increase of employers from 3,784 in 1982 to 4,503 in 1983.

Respectfully submitted,
R. A. Robinson
Chief, Safety Division

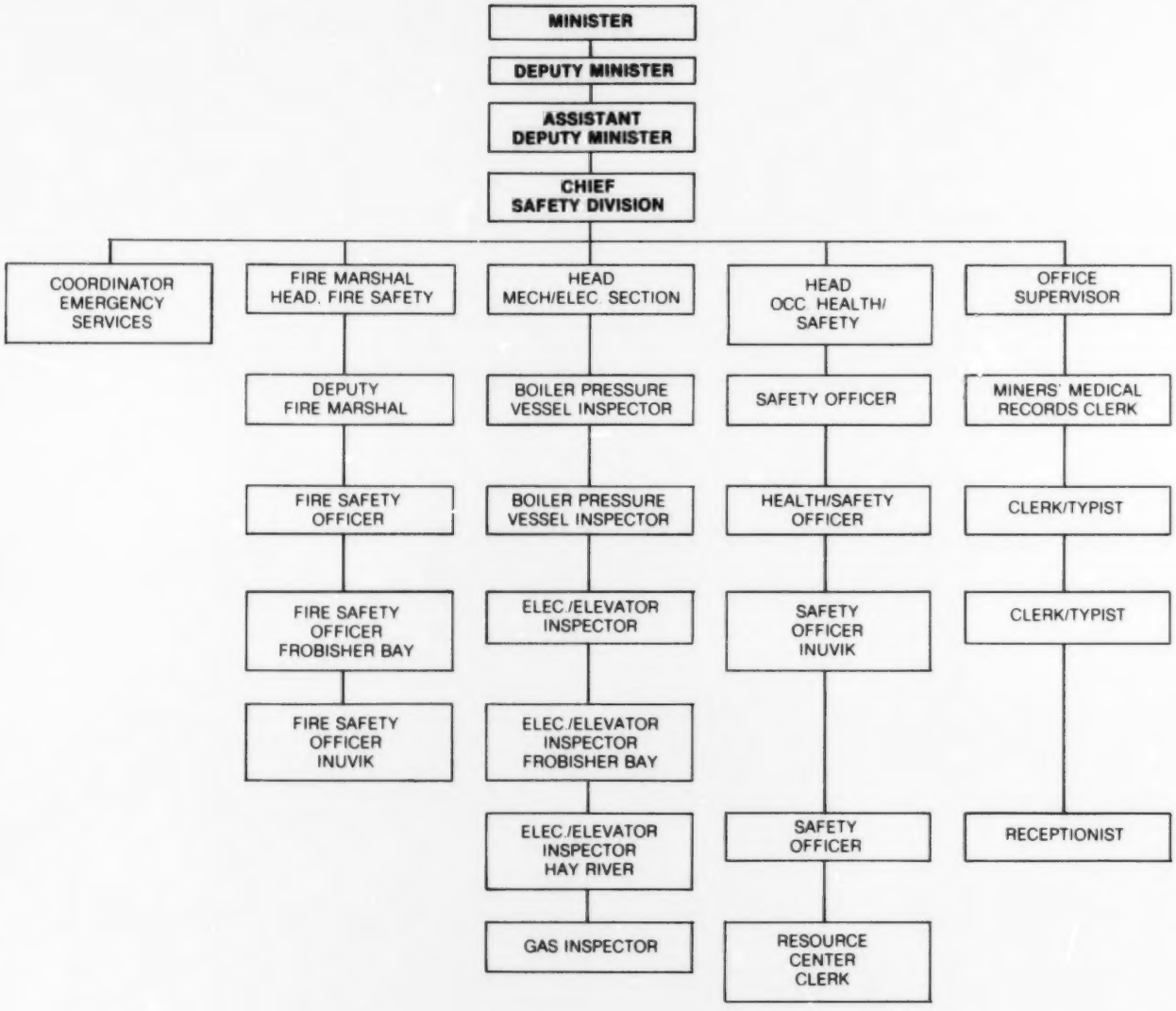
Administration

The responsibility of the Administration Section of Safety Divison is to provide clerical and support services to all sections.

The Office Supervisor, who is also secretary to the Divison Chief supervises all support staff.

It often falls on this section to answer questions regarding various regulatory areas. The need for support staff to keep up-to-date on major regulatory changes is evident in the number of questions they must field when inspectors are not available. Other aspects of the section deal with the loaning out of some 175 films per year to various fire departments, safety officials, schools and interested public groups. It falls within this section to register electricians, gas fitters, engineers and building operators, receive permit revenue and monitor miners' medical x-rays, keep track of hundreds of pieces of library information, follow up on the Fire Chiefs' contracts as well as carrying out the daily support services of typing, filing, logging mail and completing forms.

Safety Division Justice and Public Services



Emergency Services

The Emergency Services Section addresses the mandate created by the Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance.

General

The Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance, proclaimed in 1983, governs the response to both real and apprehended emergency situations in the Northwest Territories. Although the federal government is prepared to assist wherever possible, the responsibility for civil emergency services lies with the Territorial and municipal governments.

Most emergencies are dealt with by the municipality in which they occur. Should the emergency be beyond the capabilities of the community, the mayor or council chairman may request assistance from the Regional Office. The Regional Director will use resources available within the region or, if the emergency is beyond the region's capabilities, he may request assistance from headquarters. Federal participation in emergencies arises when the Territorial Government requests assistance or when matters within federal jurisdiction are involved such as forest fires on Crown lands which threaten communities.

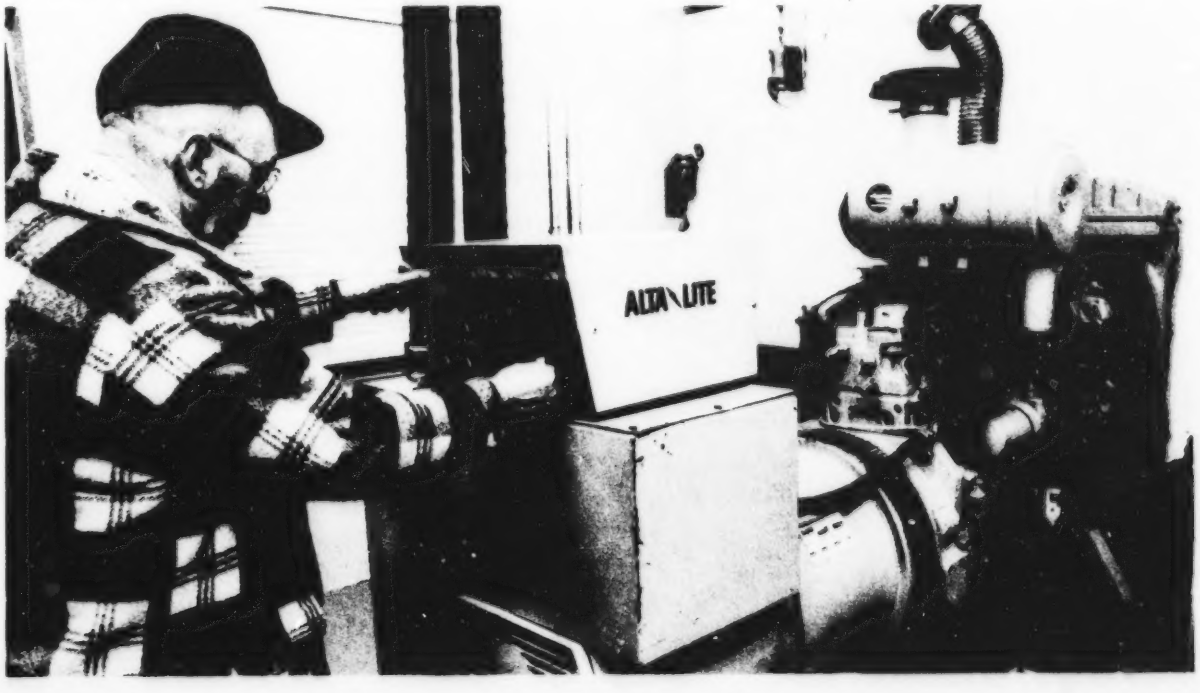
The Territorial Government's policy is to respond promptly and in a coordinated way to emergencies which could affect the health, safety and welfare of NWT residents. The Territorial Emergency Control Committee (TECC) is the established body responsible for planning and coordinating responses to emergencies within the NWT.

The following are the different levels of Emergency Response within the NWT:

Community

Under the Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance, the mayor of a municipality may declare a "state of local emergency" if he feels the situation warrants it. This enables the mayor, without council's approval, to call together his Community Emergency Response Committee and try to meet the extra demands the emergency, either real or apprehended, has put on the community.

At this stage, the mayor, using his municipal resources has notified the Regional Executive of the emergency and his subsequent actions. In other words, the responsibility for action/protection lies with the mayor and his committee.



N.B. It is accepted in Emergency Planning that a settlement chairman can act as a mayor **but** cannot commit his council to financial debts.

Region

Once notified that a state of local emergency has been declared in a community in his region, the Regional Director may appoint an On-Site Co-ordinator to act as his spokesman and be a resource and support to the mayor. The Regional Director may also respond by offering aid to the mayor and by calling together the Regional Emergency Response Committee. If this is done, he must notify the Coordinator of Emergency Services in Yellowknife as to the situation and the combined community/ region response.

N.B. If the mayor decides that he cannot handle the situation, he may call either his MLA or the Minister responsible for Emergency Planning and formally request that the Territorial Government take over. At this stage the Minister may either declare a "state of emergency" **or** ask the Region to take over the emergency response in the community and send in a Disaster Site Controller who would direct the community and government response on his behalf.

Headquarters

The Coordinator of Emergency Services, once notified of the region's response, contacts either the chairman or deputy chairman of the TECC who may call the committee or designated members together. This committee assists the Regional Emergency Response Committee and keeps both the Minister and the Regional Director of Emergency Planning Canada advised of the situation.

Individual TECC members may be tasked following requests for information, etc. from the region.

Any request for federal assistance is made through the TECC chairman including requests for Department of National Defence (DND) assistance.

Government of the Northwest Territories — Reaction to an Emergency

	Department or Agency Involved	**Municipality**	**Region**	**Territorial Headquarters**	**Federal**
Incident occurs	Agency concerned responds	Mayor is alerted			
	If not resolved	Mayor assembles Municipal Emergency Committee	Regional Director is advised		
		Local resources are tasked			
		If not resolved	Regional Response Committee is assembled	Headquarters EMO informed	
			Regional resources are tasked		
			If not resolved	Territorial Emergency Control Committee assembled	Emergency Planning Canada informed
				Territorial resources tasked	
				If required	Federal and/or Provincial resources requested

Emergency Response

During the fire season (May to October, inclusive), Emergency Services monitors fires on advice from Regional Fire Control in Fort Smith. As locations of fires are telexed in, they are pinpointed on a large map. If the fire is within 10 miles of a community, the appropriate Regional Director is notified.

Emergency Exercises

During 1983, the Government of the Northwest Territories combined with the Department of National Defence in an emergency exercise called Pingo/Nanook Lark.

The purpose of the exercise was to test the emergency response at the community, region and headquarters levels. The scenario called for a fire and subsequent loss of power and communications in Fort McPherson. This, combined with the -35° to -40° Celcius weather, necessitated moving the majority of the 800 residents first into the Chief Julius School (which is the Community Reception Centre,) and, as problems with the emergency generator occurred, a full evacuation to (a) Inuvik and (b) Yellowknife.

During the 'emergency' period, communications were supplied by 74 Communications Group of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The exercise pointed out minor weaknesses in planning at all levels but was judged very successful by all participants. The Government of the NWT will again combine with DND on a similar type of exercise involving DND communications in the Baffin Region during February 1985.

Emergency Response Training

During the year, over 120 people attended emergency related courses presented by Emergency Planning Canada at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior, Ontario. These courses covered the following areas:

Plans and Operations, Peace

This course was structured to provide the participant with a broad base from which to carry out planning and operations for peacetime emergencies. The theory of the planning process was introduced and operating procedures were applied to a spectrum of peacetime disasters. Using case studies, the command, control and coordination functions necessary to meet peacetime disaster situation were examined with illustrative and tutorial exercises that were inter-related and progressive.

Mayors and Elected Municipal Officials Conference

This course was designed to assist municipal elected officials in understanding their responsibilities for the development and implementation of plans to meet emergencies. The significance of municipal responsibilities and the extent of local contribution in emergencies were emphasized through case studies. Such conferences foster an exchange of experience and ideas among mayors and elected officials from across Canada.

Exercise Design

This course was developed to prepare candidates to design and operate exercises in their own areas.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Conducted by Transport Canada, this course was aimed at the trainer of emergency response personnel who would deal with a transportation accident where dangerous goods were involved.

Community Emergency Services — Health or Social Services

Conducted by Health and Welfare Canada, this course provided participants with a knowledge of methods and resources in order to plan for and operate the emergency health and welfare services required to meet a variety of peacetime disasters at the community level.

Fire Safety

On April 1, 1983 a Fire Safety Officer was stationed in Inuvik to conduct fire prevention and protection programs in the region. The officer is also responsible for coordinating fire safety with companies involved in the construction of the Norman Wells pipeline.

The Fire Safety Office in Frobisher Bay, which had been closed since 1973, was re-opened in April 1983. The Fire Safety Officer in Frobisher Bay is responsible for fire prevention and protection programs in the Baffin Region.

In 1983 the Fire Safety Section provided a $10,000 grant to the Northwest Territories Fire Chiefs' and Fire Fighters' Association for assistance in operating their annual seminar. In June, 68 fire fighters from 25 communities met in Yellowknife to receive classroom instruction and practical training in a number of areas including the use and operation of fire vehicles, extinguishers and hoses.

Fire Safety personnel also attended courses and seminars offered by the following organizations: Provincial Advisory Committee on the National Building Code; the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs; the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners; Fire Councils and Transportation of Dangerous Goods.

According to new legislation passed in 1982, 85 percent of all existing buildings in the residential classification were retrofitted with ionization, hard wired-in, U.L.C. approved smoke alarms. The remaining buildings will be completed once material or manpower arrives.

Plan Review

During 1983, plans for 150 new or retrofitted buildings were reviewed. These buildings must conform to the following codes:

- National Building Code
- National Fire Code of Canada
- National Fire Prevention Association Standards
- National Standards System covering Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, Canadian Standards Association, Canadian Gas Association and Canadian General Standards Board
- NWT Revised Ordinance CH5 Fire, P5 Petroleum and S1 Industrial Safety

Fire Vehicles

In 1983, eight communities received new fire fighting vehicles. Detah received a 350 lb. dry chemical unit mounted on a pick-up truck. Triple combination pumpers were received by Broughton Island, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution, Hall Beach, Norman Wells, Sachs Harbour and Snowdrift.

Community Visits

Fire Safety Officers made 95 community visits. During these visits they conduct inspections of various buildings as well as training sessions.

Inspections are carried out in private homes at the request of the owners and in public buildings as per the Fire Prevention Ordinance. This office inspected 423 private homes and public buildings.

Training is an important aspect of fire protection as well as fire prevention. Fire Department personnel are trained in various aspects of fire fighting techniques. When a community receives a new fire vehicle, a member of the Fire Safety Section visits to train the fire fighters in the operation and maintenance of the unit.

Training is also conducted in schools and at public meetings in an effort to ensure that all residents are more aware of fire hazards and fire prevention. These sessions include fire prevention films, operation of fire extinguishers and general housekeeping. The Fire Safety Section conducted 22 training sessions.

The local fire departments provide continuity to the training and inspections this office conducts. They hold bimonthly training sessions on various aspects of fire fighting. 520 such sessions were conducted.

Local Assistants to the Fire Marshal also conduct inspections of buildings in their communities. 579 inspections were carried out by the local Fire Chiefs. The local Fire Chiefs can request assistance from the Fire Marshal's Office if there is a conflict or if he is unsure of the codes and standards.

New Legislation

In November 1982 new regulations were passed by the Executive Committee to retrofit all existing buildings in the residential classification with

ionization, hard wired-in, U.L.C. approved smoke alarms to be effective May 31, 1983. Approximately 85% of the buildings have been completed with the remainder awaiting delivery of materials or manpower to complete the work.

Investigations and Fire Prevention Orders

In 1983, investigations were conducted into 22 fires which resulted in deaths or where the cause of fire was of a suspicious nature. The Fire Safety Officer and the RCMP work closely together when fires of a suspicious nature are involved.

Seven Orders to Remedy Fire Hazardous Conditions were issued under the Fire Prevention Ordinance, Section 13, for life safety and code infractions. All seven orders were adhered to in the designated time and no court actions were necessary.

Fire Losses by Region

	Fort Smith	Inuvik	Kitikmeot	Keewatin	Baffin	Total
Housing Corp.	94,927.00	35,100.00	201,500.00	93,300.00	408,322.95	833,149.95
G.N.W.T.	350.00	3,700.00	600.00	150,000.00	111,900.00	266,550.00
Federal	55.00	5,005,500.00				5,005,555.00
Other	1,516,642.00	327,248.00	10,500.00	2,050.00	142,975.98	1,999,415.98
Total	1,611,974.00	5,371,548.00	212,600.00	245,350.00	663,198.93	8,104,670.93
Deaths	1 Child (male) 1 Woman					1 Child (male) 1 Woman
Injuries	1 Man 2 Children	1 Man	1 Man		2 Women 3 Children	3 Men 2 Women 5 Children

Fire Losses by Community

Year	#	Ins. Loss	Unins. Loss	TOTAL
Aklavik				
1980	2	*	$9,200.00	$9,200.00
1981	3	*	$2,400.00	$2,400.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	3	*	$35,000.00	$35,000.00
Arctic Bay				
1980	2	*	$9,500.00	$9,500.00
1981	2	*	$25,005.00	$25,005.00
1982	1	$80.00	*	$80.00
1983	1	*	$20,500.00	$20,500.00
Arctic Red River				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Baker Lake				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$25,000.00	$25,000.00
1982	5	$1,000.00	$90,450.00	$91,450.00
1983	1	*	$200.00	$200.00
Broughton Island				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$4,247.95	$4,247.95
Cambridge Bay				
1980	4	*	$39,100.00	$39,100.00
1981	3	*	$72,500.00	$72,500.00
1982	2	$5,800.00	*	$5,800.00
1983	4	$210,600.00	$68,000.00	$278,600.00
Cape Dorset				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	2	*	$70,100.00	$70,100.00
1982	5	$600,000.00	*	$600,000.00
1983	5	*	$76,450.00	$76,450.00
Chesterfield Inlet				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$83,050.00	$83,050.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Clyde River				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	2	$506.00	$22,000.00	$22,506.00
1983	1	*	$5,000.00	5,000.00

Year	#	Ins. Loss	Unins. Loss	TOTAL
Coppermine				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	$48,000.00	$7,500.00	$55,500.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	2	*	$1,050.00	$1,050.00
Coral Harbour				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$18,000.00	$18,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Edzo				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	$7,740.20	*	$7,740.20
1983	*	*	*	*
Eskimo Point				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$24,000.00	$24,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$500.00	$500.00
Fort Franklin				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	$15,500.00	*	$15,500.00
1983	*	*	*	*
Fort Good Hope				
1980	1	*	$70,000.00	$70,000.00
1981	2	*	$13,100.00	$13,100.00
1982	3	*	$11,200.00	$11,200.00
1983	2	*	$55,100.00	$55,100.00
Fort Liard				
1980	1	*	$1,200.00	$1,200.00
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	*	$12,500.00	$12,500.00
1983	*	*	*	*
Fort McPherson				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	3	*	$55,050.00	$55,050.00
1983	2	$20,000.00	$1,000.00	$21,000.00
Fort Norman				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$60,000.00	$60,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	2	$130,000.00	$700.00	$130,700.00

Year	#	Ins. Loss	Unins. Loss	TOTAL
Fort Providence				
1980	2	$7,000.00	$500.00	$7,500.00
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	2	$20,000.00	$55,000.00	$75,000.00
1983	2	*	$28,912.00	$28,912.00
Fort Resolution				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
1982	4	*	$80,600.00	$80,600.00
1983	3	$600,000.00	$7,200.00	$607,200.00
Fort Simpson				
1980	1	$19,000.00	*	$19,000.00
1981	2	$90,000.00	$20.00	$90,020.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Fort Smith				
1980	7	$50,000.00	$360,400.00	$410,400.00
1981	7	*	$278,900.00	$278,900.00
1982	6	$1,700.00	$2,800.00	$4,500.00
1983	5	$56,500.00	$550.00	$57,050.00
Frobisher Bay				
1980	13	*	$139,800.00	$139,800.00
1981	20	$2,500.00	$436,850.00	$439,350.00
1982	11	$18,725.00	$142,550.00	$161,275.00
1983	16	$10,800.00	$445,675.00	$456,475.00
Gjoa Haven				
1980	1	*	$70,000.00	$70,000.00
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	2	$10,000.00	$50.00	$10,050.00
1983	1	*	$450.00	$450.00
Hall Beach				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$100.00	$100.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$1,700.00	$1,700.00
Hay River				
1980	22	$88,500.00	$86,050.00	$174,550.00
1981	18	$15,120.00	$65,150.00	$80,270.00
1982	18	$26,850.00	$48,770.00	$75,620.00
1983	15	$44,805.00	$28,815.00	$73,620.00
Holman Island				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$500.00	$500.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Igloolik				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$200.00	$200.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Inuvik				
1980	21	$176,000.00	$80,700.00	$256,700.00
1981	12	$46,250.00	$66,550.00	$112,800.00
1982	19	$609,605.00	$195,800.00	$805,405.00
1983	17	$5,020,098.00	$6,750.00	$5,026,848.00
Jean Marie River				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	*	$5,000.00	$5,000.00
1983	1	*	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
Lake Harbour				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	$4,000.00	$3,000.00	$7,000.00
1982	1	*	$137,000.00	$137,000.00
1983	1	*	$200.00	$200.00

Year	#	Ins. Loss	Unins. Loss	TOTAL
Nahanni Butte				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Nanisivik				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	*	$1,323.75	$1,323.75
1982	1	$400.00	*	$400.00
1983	1	$73,000.00	*	$73,000.00
Norman Wells				
1980	5	$666,500.00	$12,150.00	$687,650.00
1981	3	*	$30,150.00	$30,150.00
1982	2	$35,500.00	*	$35,500.00
1983	19	$67,600.00	$30,700.00	$98,300.00
Pangnirtung				
1980	1	*	$349,999.00	$349,999.00
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	7	$100.00	$10,540.00	$10,640.00
1983	2	$10,000.00	$250.00	$10,250.00
Paulatuk				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	$8,000,000.00	*	$8,000,000.00
1983	*	*	*	*
Pelly Bay				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$500.00	$500.00
Pine Point				
1980	9	$31,300.00	$3,503,900.00	$3,535,200.00
1981	10	$176,750.00	$200.00	$176,950.00
1982	13	$51,465.00	$110.00	$51,575.00
1983	11	$406,292.00	$9,000.00	$415,292.00
Pond Inlet				
1980	2	$5,000.00	$8,000.00	$13,000.00
1981	4	$3,000.00	$2,000.00	$5,000.00
1982	1	*	$2,500.00	$2,500.00
1983	3	*	$15,275.98	$15,275.98
Rae				
1980	3	*	$33,000.00	$33,000.00
1981	1	*	$40,000.00	$40,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$500.00	$500.00
Rankin Inlet				
1980	8	*	$146,500.00	$146,500.00
1981	6	$35,700.00	$56,050.00	$91,750.00
1982	7	$60,000.00	$13,600.00	$73,600.00
1983	9	$200.00	$176,450.00	$176,650.00
Resolute Bay				
1980	1	*	$25,000.00	$25,000.00
1981	1	$315,000.00	$90,000.00	$405,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	*	*	*	*
Sanikiluaq				
1980	1	*	$70,000.00	$70,000.00
1981	1	$18,000.00	*	$18,000.00
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$100.00	$100.00
Spence Bay				
1980	1	*	$54,000.00	$54,000.00
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	1	*	$53,000.00	$53,000.00
1983	*	*	*	*

Year	#	Ins. Loss	Unins. Loss	TOTAL
Trout Lake				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	*	*	*	*
1982	*	*	*	*
1983	1	*	$54,000.00	$54,000.00
Tuktoyaktuk				
1980	6	*	$53,050.00	$53,050.00
1981	2	$50,300.00	*	$50,300.00
1982	3	$25,000.00	$125.00	$25,125.00
1983	2	*	$1,600.00	$1,600.00
Tungsten				
1980	*	*	*	*
1981	1	$915.00	*	$915.00
1982	6	$461.06	$1,000.00	$1,461.06
1983	*	*	*	*
Yellowknife				
1980	28	$384,243.47	$54,200.00	$438,443.47
1981	39	$501,833.30	$50,100.00	$551,933.30
1982	45	$390,949.72	$33,500.00	$424,449.72
1983	30	$289,100.00	$65,300.00	$354,400.00
Unsettled				
1980	7	*	$150,500.00	$150,500.00
1981	11	$2,663,550.00	$511,000.00	$3,174,550.00
1982	7	$99,000.00	$300.00	$99,300.00
1983	4	$4,500.00	$2,500.00	$7,000.00
Mines				
1982	3	$420,000.00	*	$420,000.00
1983	*	*	*	*
Totals				
1980	149	$1,427,543.47	$5,326,749.00	$6,754,292.47
1981	162	$3,970,918.30	$2,037,748.75	$6,008,667.05
1982	185	$10,400,381.98	$973,445.00	$11,373,826.98
1983	173	$6,943,495.00	$1,161,175.93	$8,104,670.93

Fire Losses by Occupancy

Occupancy	Number	$ Loss
Assembly	8	$ 222,198.00
Institutional	4	$ 562.00
Residential	100	$ 1,633,184.95
Mercantile	4	$ 41,735.98
Vehicle	28	$ 104,600.00
Manufacturing	2	$ 600,000.00
Miscellaneous	27	$ 5,502,390.00
Total	**173**	**$ 8,104,670.93**

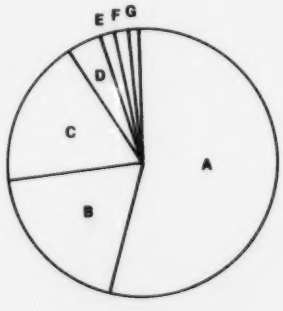
Fire Losses by Igniting Object

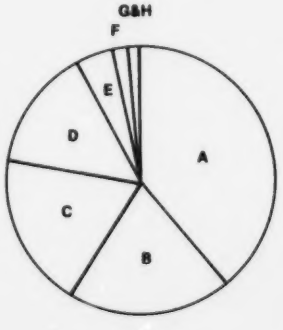
Ignition Object	Number	$ Loss
Cooking Equipment	11	$ 39,727.00
Heating Equipment	31	$ 528,475.98
Appliances & Equipment	3	$ 1,200.00
Electrical Distribution Equipment	24	$ 954,950.00
Other Electrical Equipment	1	$ 15,000.00
Smoker's Materials & "Open Flames"	64	$ 6,136,517.95
Exposure	1	$ 8,000.00
Miscellaneous	38	$ 420,800.00
Total	**173**	**$ 8,104,670.93**

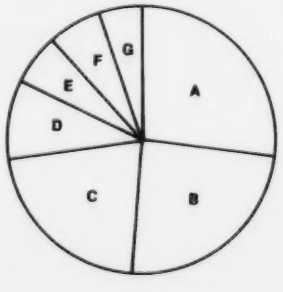
Occupancy
A - Residential - 58%
B - Vehicle - 16%
C - Miscellaneous - 16%
D - Assembly - 5%
E - Institutional - 2%
F - Mercantile - 2%
G - Manufacturing - 1%

Ignition Object
A - Smoking Materials - 37%
B - Miscellaneous - 22%
C - Heating Equipment - 18%
D - Electrical Distribution Equip. - 14%
E - Cooking Equipment - 6%
F - Appliances and Equipment - 2%
G - Other Electrical Equip. - .5%
H - Exposure - .5%

Act/Omission
A - Human Failing - 28%
B - Misuse of Source - 23%
C - Mechanical, Electrical Failure - 20%
D - Miscellaneous - 12%
E - Construction, Design, Installation Deficiency - 6%
F - Misuse of Material - 6%
G - Suspicious - 5%







Fire Losses by Act or Omission

Act or Omission	Number	$ Loss
Suspicious, Mischief	9	$121,400.00
Misuse of Source	39	$5,865,814.95
Misuse of Material	10	$ 142,790.00
Mechanical, Electrical Failure	35	$1,250,550.00
Construction, Design, Installation Deficiency	11	$60,350.00
Human Failing	48	$ 390,165.98
Miscellaneous	21	$ 273,600.00
Total	**173**	**$8,104,670.93**

Comparison of Size of Fire Losses

$0	—	999.00 —	78
$1,000.00	—	9,999.00 —	53
$10,000.00	—	49,999.00 —	24
$50,000.00	—	99,999.00 —	9
$100,000.00	—	249,999.00 —	6
$250,000.00	—	over —	3
		Total —	**173**

Large Fire Losses — $50,000.00 and over

Community	Occupancy	Cause	$ Loss
	1979		
Yellowknife	Apartment	Cigarette	$122,000.00
Inuvik	Apartment	Unknown	$400,000.00
Baker Lake	Hydrogen Shed	Electrical	$250,000.00
Hay River	Warehouse	Heating Equip.	$50,000.00
Fort Smith	Hydrogen Shed	Explosion	$100,000.00
Yellowknife	Top Electric	Unknown	$89,101.00
Hay River	Correctional Institute	Electrical	$100,000.00
	1980		
Pine Point	School	Suspicious	$3,500,000.00
Yellowknife	Dwelling	Food on stove	$70,000.00
Fort Smith	Hotel	Suspicious	$50,000.00
Inuvik	Dwelling	Suspicious	$60,000.00
Rankin Inlet	Dwelling	Electrical	$55,000.00
Unsettled	Dwelling	Unknown	$120,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Unknown	$75,000.00
Fort Smith	School/Res.	T.V. Set	$300,000.00
Rankin Inlet	Co-op	Suspicious	$100,000.00
Fort Good Hope	School	Hot Water Heater	$70,000.00
Pangnirtung	Duplex	Unknown	$349,999.00
	1981		
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Electric Heater	$65,000.00
Pine Point	Diamond Drill	Unknown	$100,000.00
Tuktoyaktuk	Offices	Furnace	$50,000.00
Yellowknife	Office/Workshop	Torch	$60,000.00
Fort Smith	Apartment	Cigarette	$200,000.00
Chesterfield Inlet	Office	Unknown	$83,050.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Smoking in bed	$80,000.00
Resolute Bay	H.B.C.	Carelessness/ matches	$405,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Mischief	$140,000.00
Cape Dorset	Dwelling	Cigarette	$70,000.00
Unsettled	Vehicle	Unknown	$56,500.00
Pine Point	Vehicle	Oil on exhaust	$50,000.00
Yellownife	Cafeteria	Suspicious	$221,000.00
Inuvik	Dwelling (Fed)	Hot water pipe	$50,000.00
Unsettled	Helicopter	Exposure to forest fire	$500,000.00
Unsettled	Vehicle	Fuel leak	$85,000.00
Unsettled	Drill rig	Welding	$2,500,000.00
Fort Smith	Dwelling	Suspicious	$57,000.00
Cambridge Bay	Dwelling	Cigarette	$70,000.00

Community	Occupancy	Cause	$ Loss
	1981		
Fort Simpson	Water treatment plant	Welding	$90,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Unknown	$145,000.00
Fort Norman	Dwelling	Cigarette	$60,000.00
Coppermine	Dwelling	Suspicious	$55,000.00
	1982		
Rankin Inlet	Dwelling	Cigarette	$60,000.00
Fort McPherson	Dwelling	Chimney	$50,000.00
Terra Mine	Bunkhouse	Unkown	$250,000.00
Fort Resolution	Dwelling	Chimney	$50,000.00
Fort Providence	Dwelling	Food on stove	$55,000.00
Paulatuk	Airplane	Spark	$8,000,000.00
Lake Harbour	Dwelling	Cigarette	$137,000.00
Inuvik	Tractor trailer	Unknown	$85,000.00
Inuvik	Garage/office	Unknown	$300,000.00
Cape Dorset	5 Dwellings under construction	Suspicious	$600,000.00
Spence Bay	Dwelling	Child/lighter	$53,000.00
Inuvik	General store	Cigarette	$65,000.00
Baker Lake	Dwelling	Lighter	$90,000.00
Inuvik	Generating station	Welding	$250,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Suspicious	$140,000.00
Yellowknife	Vehicle	Propane Heater	$75,000.00
Polaris Mines	Welding Shop	Fuel Leak	$150,000.00
	1983		
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Child/Matches	$150,000.00
Fort Good Hope	Dwelling	Child/Matches	$55,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Heat cable	$50,000.00
Rankin Inlet	Dwelling	Thawing pipes	$150,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Space Heater	$150,000.00
Fort Norman	Power House	Electrical	$130,000.00
Cambridge Bay	Dwelling	Unknown	$68,000.00
Frobisher Bay	Dwelling	Electrical Wiring	$55,000.00
Cambridge Bay	Dwelling	Cigarette	$200,000.00
Nanisivik	Dwelling	Child/Matches	$73,000.00
Fort Resolution	Sawmill	Electrical	$600,000.00
Inuvik	Power Plant	Welding	$5,000,000.00
Yellowknife	Bar	Cigarette	$200,000.00
Cape Dorset	Dwelling	Suspicious	$75,000.00
Trout Lake	Dwelling	Flammable liquid	$54,000.00
Fort Smith	Trailer	Propane leak	$50,000.00
Yellowknife	Dwelling	Plumbers torch	$58,000.00
Pine Point	Telephone Exchange	Propane leak	$300,000.00

Fire Deaths and Injuries

Deaths:

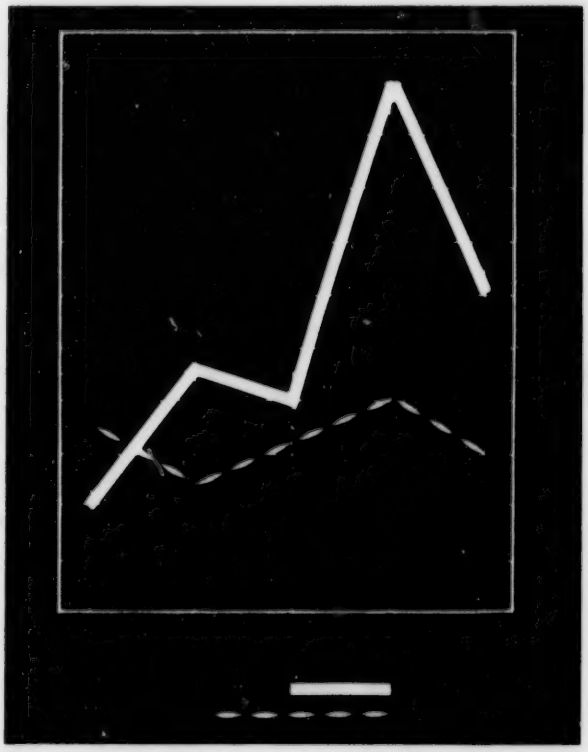
1983

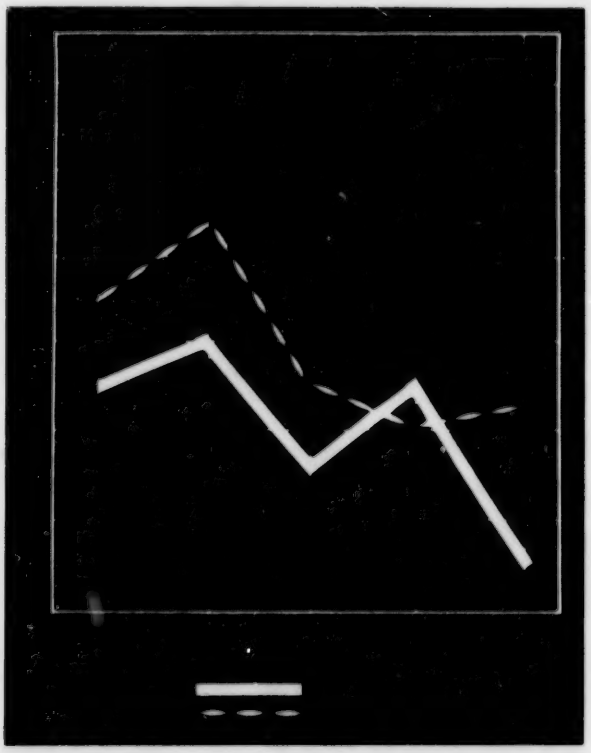
Date	Community	Cause	Men	Women	Children
Aug. 16	Fort Smith	Candle			1(male)
Dec. 30	Hay River	Cigarette		1	

Injuries:

1983

Date	Community	Cause	Men	Women	Children
Jan. 24	Frobisher Bay	Child/Matches			2
Jan. 30	Norman Wells	Combustible too close	1		
Feb. 5	Rae	Child/Matches	1		
Apr. 1	Frobisher Bay	Electrical		1	1
May 1	Coppermine	Smoking in bed	1		
May 3	Frobisher Bay	Suspicious		1	
Oct. 7	Jean Marie River	Candle			2





Mechanical/Electrical Section

The Mechanical/Electrical Section administers the Electrical Protection, Boiler, Pressure Vessels and Gas Ordinances through on-site inspections of electrical, boiler, pressure vessel and gas installations. The section also reviews designs and plans to ensure they comply with the Ordinances and regulations as well as to any pertinent national or international standards.

Inspectors are also involved in certifying and registering tradespeople working in these areas.

The standards require regular updating because of changing technology. The section keeps abreast of these changes through its membership in the following associations and organizations:

- Association of Chief Inspectors (Boiler, Electrical and Elevator) of Canada
- Advisory Council on Electrical Safety
- Committee on Canadian Electrical Code
- International Association of Electrical Inspectors
- CSA B44 Elevator Code Committee
- Canadian Gas Association
- International Gas Advisory Council
- National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors
- Standardization of Power Engineers Curriculum Committee
- Interprovincial Power Engineers Curriculum Committee
- CSA B51 Code Committee on Boilers and Pressure Vessels
- CSA B52 Code Committee on Refrigeration

Electrical Report

Electrical inspectors contribute to a safer electrical environment for residents of the Northwest Territories — at home, at work and at leisure — by ensuring that the minimum safety standards of the Canadian Electrical Code are met.

While much of this is done through actual on-site inspections of electrical installations, substantial efforts on educational aspects were made in 1983. Several short sessions on the interpretation of the Canadian Electrical Code were held with Housing Corporation inspectors, DPW tradespeople and contractors. The section finds that the calibre of electrical installations is steadily improving due to the efforts of the electrical inspectors.

Electrical inspectors are now located in three areas — Frobisher Bay, Hay River and Yellowknife. An additional inspector is designated for Inuvik. Eight isolated community wiremen are registered to do limited work in the communities of Holman Island, Pelly Bay, Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point and Repulse Bay.

The section has noted a great improvement in the safety and workmanship of electrical installations over the past ten years.

Gas Report

The first comercial use of gas as a fuel in the Northwest Territories was at Norman Wells in the early 1950's when natural gas, as a by-product of Imperial Oil's oil production, was used to generate steam in the refinery and to heat the company's other buildings and homes on the lease. A few years later gas was supplied to the townsite and was used as a cheap means of heating, cooking and hot water supply. Between 1960 and 1970, the town of Norman Wells had about 100 natural gas consumers and propane gas was popular with hotels and restaurants as a cheap, efficient fuel for cooking.

With the federal government's "off oil" program in the late 1970's and early 1980's, propane gained prominence as a heating fuel. The use of propane as an engine fuel for automobiles also became more widespread and many gasoline fueled vehicles were converted to use propane as their power source.

During this steady growth period of gas use in the NWT, it became evident within the Safety Division that rules and regulations governing the installation and use of gas systems were necessary. Almost every community in the NWT, from Alert to Fort Smith and from Tuktoyaktuk to Sanikiluaq, was using propane gas for heating, cooking or to supply a plumber's torch.

Safety Division addressed this need with the proclamation of the Gas Protection Ordinance and subsequent Gas Protection Regulations. The Ordinance and regulations were developed after research on similar Canadian ordinances and an evaluation of needs within NWT were conducted. A gas inspector was appointed and a system of registering gas fitters, issuing installation permits and conducting inspections was developed. To date, about 500 inspections have been carried out on gas installations in the NWT and 20 gas fitters have been registered.

Over the past year, the Gas Protection Section has become involved in a number of areas. At the insistence of the section, about $300,000 is being spent to upgrade the Norman Wells Gas Distribution System and bring it up to safe standards.

The section has also been involved in the construction of the many camps established in conjunction with the Norman Wells pipeline project. Inspectors made sure that all gas installations at these camps followed safety codes. Continual monitoring of these camps will continue throughout the life of the project.

Several dozen plans for proposed new construction in the NWT were reviewed and recommendations on gas-related safety items were made. This exercise is very important since many potential problems can be resolved during the planning stages of most projects.

Gas Protection personnel worked very closely with consulting engineers in the construction of the Borealis Co-op project which contain 50 housing units. The largest propane installation of its kind in the NWT is contained in this co-op. Each unit contains a propane furnace, hot water heater and supply piping for stove and dryer. Each unit is supplied through its own meter, from a distribution system connected to a 30,000 gallon storage tank. The Gas Protection Section monitored the on-going work and ensured that all code and safety requirements were met.

The section is now working with various industry and government agencies to establish guidelines for the use of propane as an automotive fuel. A system of inspecting and certifying auto propane conversions is now under review.

Through its membership in various organizations such as the Canadian Gas Association, the Propane Gas Association of Canada, the Canadian Standards Association, the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council and the Emergency Measures Organization, the Gas Protection Section has an effective voice in determining national standards. The section has already initiated a change of procedure by the Canadian Gas Association for low temperature testing of gas components. The section will continue to review proposed codes and standards to ensure that they are compatible with our unique conditions in the NWT.

Today, there are about 2,500 gas consumers in the NWT. Gas is used in restaurants, hotels, homes, apartments, commercial buildings, hospitals, cottages and as fuel for automobiles. This number is likely to increase over the next few years with the continuation of the federal government's "off oil" program and the possibility of a natural gas supply available in Hay River/Pine Point area. A study is now underway to determine the feasibility of building propane gas storage and distribution systems in all Mackenzie Valley communities to utilize the propane surplus

expected from the Norman Wells project and to make communities less dependent on more expensive and scarce oil.

Gas use in the NWT may double within the next 10 years and the Gas Protection Section will be involved in this increased use as both an advisor and a regulatory agency.

Boilers/Pressure Vessels

The Territorial Government has been responsible for boiler and pressure vessel inspections since 1967. Prior to that the federal government was responsible for inspections which have been done since about the early 1940's.

All pressure vessels must have their design registered and approved by the Mechanical/Electrical Section before they are accepted in the Northwest Territories. The manufacturer stamps the vessel with a Canadian registration number (C.R.N.) After the pressure vessel has been installed in the NWT, an inspector must check it and then stamp it with a Northwest Territories number which will exist until the vessel is no longer fit for operation.

Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors travel from Yellowknife to all communities in the NWT checking vessels and ensuring that they comply with the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance and Regulations. Regular annual inspections are vital. Through inspections, the inspectors are able to discern any problems that could pose a threat to life and property. Without the inspections serious situations, such as a recent problem in Frobisher Bay where a new boiler overheated because of a combination of water supply failure and the failure of two low water cut-offs, could occur. Had the overheating of the Frobisher boiler not been discovered, the boiler would have exploded. Repairs to correct the situation were estimated at $25,000.

Education continues to play a major role in the promotion of safe operating practices. During the year, a number of operators took advantage of courses offered by the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT) and the Safety Division.

A Building Operators course was held in Rankin Inlet and fifteen people completed the week-long course which was taught by a Safety Divison inspector. Fourteen people completed a 4th Class Stationery Engineer's course offered in Tuktoyaktuk while 10 operators graduated from a Coppermine course with their 5th Class Operators Certificate. The number of pressure welders in the NWT continued to grow with 22 welders receiving a Valid Grade B Certificate of Qualification. It is encouraging to see so many qualified operators and welders in the NWT.

The continuing expansion of the Norman Wells project has been one of the main reasons for the increase in registration of welders and operators along with increased design registration of vessels. The section will continue to work to full capacity to keep up with the heavy demand created by this important project which has increased the travel by the inspectors.

Program Review to December 1983

Year	Electrical Permits Issued	Electricians Registered	Electrical Inspections	Elevator Inspections	Plan Review
1980	895	97	1535	32	94
1981	1254	96	1485	17	124
1982	1522	146	2581	42	118
1983	1622	159	2623	50	82

Boilers and Pressure Vessels

Year	Registered	Inspected	Serious Hazards Noted	Condemed	Engineers' Exams	Welders Exams	Designs Registered
1980	3413	1046	13	5	49	19	128
1981	3370	1525	65	14	77	17	90
1982	3099	1766	97	4	61	13	142
1983	3101	1950	1		79	22	125

Occupational Health and Safety

The Occupational Health and Safety Section administers the Northwest Territories Safety Ordinance and regulations.

The Section head is appointed as both a safety officer, under the Safety Ordinance, and as Registrar of Miners' Medical Certificates, under the NWT Mining Safety Ordinance. The Chief Safety Officer, as referred to in the Safety Ordinance, is the Chief of the Safety Division.

In 1983, three safety officers were on staff. One officer was located in Yellowknife, one in Inuvik and the third was located in Yellowknife on term as the Norman Wells safety officer. A health and safety officer was also on staff. A medical advisor was contracted to review x-rays of dust exposure occupations, while an occupation health and safety resource centre clerk, hired on a six-month term position, developed an information retrieval and storage service of workers' health and safety information.

Preventing accidents and injuries on the job and ensuring healthy working conditions by encouraging a positive and informed attitude toward workplace health and safety are the aims of this section. Program emphasis is placed on promoting communication among management, unions, workers and government regulatory agencies in order to achieve the highest possible level of health safety among workers. Workers and employers are encouraged to participate equally in implementing occupational health and safety programs at their worksites. Safety officers concentrate on continuous education on various worksite practises, addressing equipment safety, work hazards, hazard control methods, personal protective equipment, noise hazards, hearing loss, lifting techniques and back care.

Safety officers are also responsible for the following:

- inspecting worksites for hazards and ensuring employers and workers comply with the Safety Ordinance and regulations.
- monitoring workplaces with equipment such as sound level meters, gas and dust detectors, light meters and anemometers.
- recommending preventative measures and issuing orders for correcting hazards.
- investigating concerns regarding unsafe work conditions.
- conducting thorough follow-up on reports of serious accidents and fatalities and serious incidents which could have resulted in injuries.
- reviewing plans for new building construction to ensure occupational health and safety standards are maintained.
- directing employers and workers to set up joint worksite health and safety committees.
- reviewing circumstances in which a worker has exercised his/her right to refuse to work where there is unusual danger.

Safety Seminars

The section provides educational programs and consulting services to workers, employers, other government agencies and the public. In 1983, safety seminars presented in schools, to groups of workers and employers were increased.

The safety seminars are designed to increase both workers and employers understanding of the issues regarding workplace health and safety and to reinforce "safe work practices". The seminars attempt to remind workers and employers that safety cannot be compromised.

Topics covered in the seminars include eye protection, ear protection, facts on backs, ladder safety, power and hand tool safety, general safety attitudes, pre-job planning and the importance of communication. On many occasions, representatives from the Fire Safety Section and the Electrical/Mechanical Section participate in the seminars, which also include open panel discussions.

General seminars are organized and presented at the request of groups involved in pre-job training, trades apprenticeship or the establishment of joint worksite health and safety committees.

The section has found that with the increase in the educational approach and co-operation, health and safety discussions have begun to enhance awareness.

School Safety Programs

About three years ago the Occupational Health and Safety Section contacted schools offering industrial arts classes, to provide assistance in preparing students for the workforce by promoting good safety habits and healthy working conditions. It was found that due to limitations on the availability of the Division's Staff the courses would have to be condensed. The section now offers a "mini" safety program to the students by bringing the message of safety to the students, they become more aware of dangers that face them in school as well as when they enter the workforce.

Presentations given to students are informal and offer opportunities for discussions on any concerns the students may have about safety. Handouts and discussions are followed by films on such subjects as eye protection, hearing protection, back care, power and hand tool safety, housekeeping and other safety aspects of work practices. A communication exercise which outlines the necessity of feed-back is also presented.

Each spring as part of the School Safety Program, the Division sponsors a safety essay contest for all students across the NWT. Students are requested to submit an essay of about 300 words on a given safety related theme. An individual trophy is awarded to the winner. The winning school also receives a trophy and individuals who submit the winning essay for their grade level receive a prize. The ultimate aim of the contest is to make students and teachers aware of the importance of safety in everyday activities.

An interesting experience for the safety officers involved in this program has been the reviewing of the essays and noting how well the students have expressed a basic safety awareness and common sense concern.

Some noteworthy quotes from the essays are:

"I feel that most accidents could be prevented if people would take their time and think about what they are doing"

"In closing, I will just say that the only cure for safety is prevention and remember to use common sense at all times."

"Regardless of what we are doing, whether we are at school or at home or at play accidents can be prevented if we all use common sense and take the time to think safety."

"People would lessen the possibility of accidents if they used their heads and a little common sense. Take a look! You may prevent an accident from happening."

Occupational Health and Safety Resource Centre

In 1983, the section began to develop a concise information storage and retrieval system as part of its resources available to workers, employers and the public. Out of this system, the occupational Health and Safety Resource Centre was organized to assist in answering inquiries on occupational health and safety issues and to make research information available to those who requested it.

The centre also functions as an information link with other agencies involved in the workplace health and safety field. Contact with the public has increased significantly and is shown by the increase in requests made to the centre since the 100 made in 1981 and the 845 requests received in 1983.

The collection of information includes books, reports, periodicals, data sheets, standards, pamphlets, posters, films, video cassettes and slides. A computer link with the Canadian Centre for Occupation Health and Safety in Hamilton, Ontario provides access to current information from worldwide sources.

As the Resource Centre continues to add to its information, workers, employers and the public will become better informed.

Norman Wells Project

During 1983, the section spent 20 weeks conducting on-site inspections at the Norman Wells Esso Expansion project and the Interprovincial Pipeline project. Major contractors and various sub-contractors were inspected to ensure compliance with the NWT Safety Regulations. Many local agencies, companies and northern training programs were inspected and instructed on the standards and regulations that apply in the NWT.

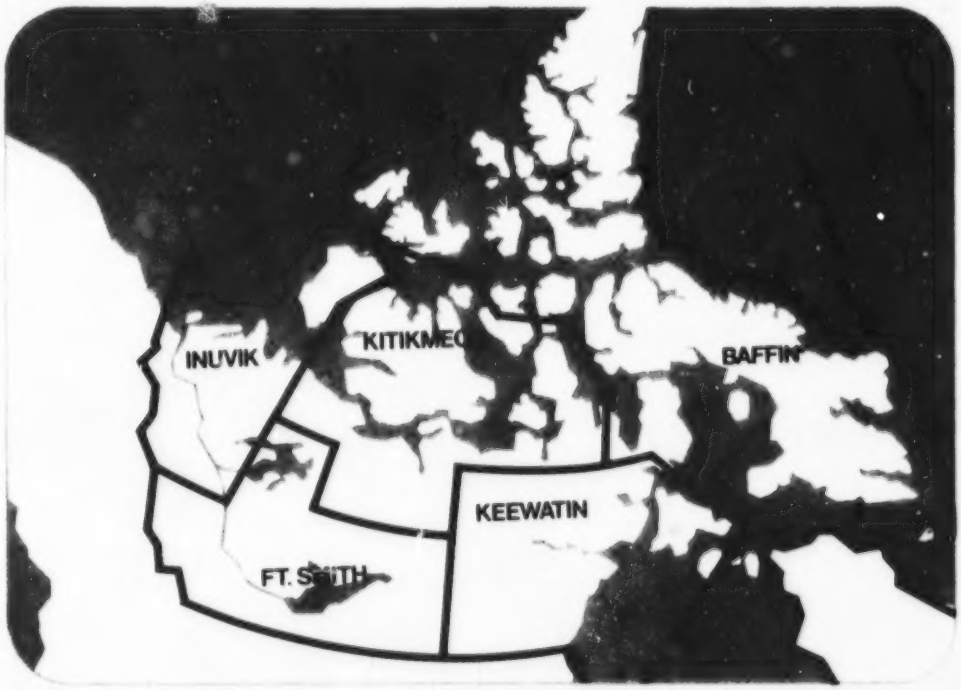
Cooperation from the developer and major contractors assisted in the implementation and promotion of safety awareness with emphasis on the attitudes between management and workers throughout the project.

The complexity of construction techniques such as work on river ice, island construction, large modular assemblies coupled with northern access and climate conditions, necessitated project management pre-planning to ensure safe, efficient work procedures.

Much has been learned by the contractors and government agencies throughout this project.

One of the section's priorities on worksites is to assist in the development of a positive attitude towards safety with management, supervisors and workers accepting their individual responsibilities for a successful safety program.

Comparison of Reported Accidents by Geographical Regions 1978 - 1983

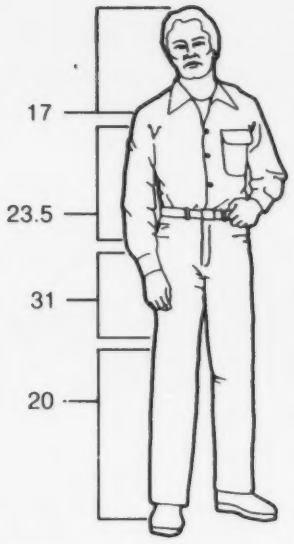


	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Fort Smith Region	1,498	1,966	2,037	1,602	1,534	1,538
Inuvik Region	728	700	584	556	466	456
Baffin Region	313	283	312	332	301	282
Keewatin Region	111	96	90	60	53	41
Kitikmeot Region	91	58	—	—	—	—
Unclassified Regions	66	39	86	76	40	—
	2,807	**3,142**	**3,109**	**2,626**	**2,094**	**2,317**

1983 Accidents

Percentage of Total

1.5%	Head
1.5%	Ear
11.0%	Eye
3.0%	Face
1.5%	Neck
6.0%	Chest & Hips
16.0%	Back
7.5%	Arms & Shoulders
9.0%	Hands
14.5%	Fingers
8.5%	Legs & Knees
5.5%	Feet
5.0%	Ankles
1.0%	Toes
5.0%	Multiple
1.0%	Body System
1.5%	Non Personal
.5%	Other



1983 Reported Industrial Accidents	2807
1983 Fatal Accidents	10
1983 Loss Time Accidents	1221 (% of total 43)
1983 No Loss Time Accidents	1586 (% of total 57)
1983 Industrial Disease	30

1983 Accident Types

Abrasion	43
Contusion	522
Crush	95
Laceration	382
Puncture	89
Sprain	202
Strain	567
Dislocation	19
Fracture	137
Amputation	12
Foreign Body	213
Welding Flash	18
Fume Inhalation	24
Burn (Heat)	5
Burn (Chemical)	121
Termperature Effects	11
Dermatitis	34
Synovitis/Tenosynovitis	37
Hernia	27
Multiple	47
Industrial Disease	42
Non Personal	56
Other	104
	2807

Occupational Health and Safety Section Statistics 1983

	1983	1982	1981
Settlements Visited	55	48	25
Inspections	493	166	208
Orders Written (deficiencies)	447	316	238
Stop Work Orders	12	4	1
Accident Investigations	115	24	13
Safety Committees Reporting	12	9	14
Complaints Requiring Investigation	126	85	85
Requests for Information Requiring Research	845	705	100
Computer (CCOHS) Inquiries & Microfiche Reports	87	56	150
Lab Analysis	12	22	52
Safety Seminars & Workshops Given	39	16	2
Safety Awareness — School Presentations	16	10	10

Registrar Miners' Medicals (NWT Mining Safety Ordinance) Statistics 1983

	1983	**1982**	**1981**
Miners' Medical Certificates Issued	1427	2074	3700
Medical X-rays Processed and Filed	2141	2344	2833

A. Occupational Health and Safety Section
Inuvik Region
(effective Sept. 1982 — reporting since Sept. 1982)

	1983	1982
Settlements Visited	21	5
Inspections	169	30
Orders Written (deficiencies)	366	99
Stop Work Orders	0	2
Accident Investigations	31	1
Safety Committees Reporting	4	1
Complaints Requiring Investigation	27	7
Requests for Information Requiring Research	336	27
Computer (CCOHS) Inquiries & Microfiche	0	0
Lab Analysis	0	0
Safety Seminars & Workshops Given	29	12
Safety Awareness — School Presentations	17	7

B. Occupational Health and Safety Section
Norman Wells Project

	1983
Settlements Visited	22
Inspections	99
Orders Written (deficiencies)	26
Stop Work Orders	5
Accident Investigations	14
Complaints Requiring Investigation	3

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL